

# THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

No. 1.]

CITY OF WASHINGTON, JULY 3, 1819.

[Vol. VIII.]

*Published, every Saturday, by JONATHAN ELLIOT, at five dollars per annum—payable in advance.*

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## INTRODUCTION to the 8th Volume of the NATIONAL REGISTER.

This number commences the 8th vol. of the National Register. Though it has changed hands more than once, it has increased in reputation, and holds out additional prospects of profit to the proprietor, and usefulness to the public. For the increasing patronage the editor has received, and still continues to receive, he feels the utmost gratitude; and will endeavour to pay every attention, and to bestow every labour in his power on the work he has undertaken, in order to insure it that excellence which ought to characterize a National Register at the seat of government. He deems it not improper to state that the purchase of this establishment was made with a determination to persevere in his efforts, till he reaches that acme of success, attainable only from a regular, faithful and conscientious discharge of his editorial duties. And he feels that in the prosecution of an object susceptible of so much utility, he need fear no unfavourable or adverse result.

It is indeed to be regretted that the general distress should be so great as to render the present moment somewhat unfavourable; but whatever may be the threatening aspect of the storm that now lowers over us, he will endeavour to ride it out, anchored with the hope, and cheered with the conviction, that its duration cannot be lasting; and that in the moral and political, as well as the physical, world, its tendency will be salutary and wholesome. The disease has reached its crisis, and it is natural to conjecture that the political system will ere long again be brought back to its original state of health and vigour.

In the public distress which must necessarily ac-

company this event, we sincerely sympathise—but when we consider that much moral good often originates from much apparent evil, and that what we deem a misfortune, is, in fact, according to the arrangements of providence, frequently a real blessing, we ought to feel grateful that this state of things has commenced so soon, and before we had plunged too far in the labyrinth of speculation.—Our primitive happiness and simplicity, after this hectic has subsided, will again return, and the nation will rise in health, prosperity and greatness, in proportion as the disease with which it has been afflicted shall be removed.

The editor deems it unnecessary to say any thing in relation to the superior execution of the Register, as the last seven numbers, and the Indexes to the two last volumes, i.e. has given to the public, will have enabled his readers to judge pretty correctly of what it will be under the present regime. He will, however, spare no exertion to render the matter in this, and the future, volumes, as useful and interesting as any work extant, and formed of similar materials, for the purpose of preserving a faithful record of documentary and other matters, at once valuable as a weekly sheet, and an ample history of passing events.

*City of Washington,  
Office of the National Register, July 1. 1819.*

## *To the Patrons of the National Register*

The subscribers respectfully inform their patrons, that they have sold this Establishment to Mr. JONATHAN ELLIOT. This measure has been resorted to in order to ensure its permanency. They have every reason to believe that it will be continued with spirit and ability, and that it will be published with the utmost regularity.

LAWRENCE, WILSON & Co.

Having purchased the Establishment of the National Register from its late proprietors, I beg leave to assure its patrons, and the public in general, that no pains will be spared to render it an interesting and valuable Repository of events both foreign and domestic. In particular, every effort will be made to give to it a character worthy of respect as a faithful documentary record of the times. Its tone will be altogether national, and strictly American.

Washington, May 15. JONATHAN ELLIOT.

☞ Printing Indexes to the 6th and 7th vols. and the arrangements inseparable from a transfer of the work, has occasioned some irregularity in its appearance on the day of publication; but every thing is now in complete train for its punctual execution in future.

## LETTERS FROM LOUISIANA.

From a gentleman now in that country, to his friend in the village of Springfield, Massachusetts.

## LETTER II.

MY DEAR SIR—This letter commences with my arrival at New-Orleans, where I remained about two months, an idle though not a disinterested spectator of every thing that was passing around me, in that most singular and most important city. I shall now give you a particular description of it, because I think it will doubtless afford you some little amusement. It was founded and laid out in the year 1717, and named after the then Regent of France, New Orleans.—You will probably recollect that the country of Louisiana, was then under the government of Spain, and afterwards ceded to the king of Spain, during the reign of Louis XV.

The city of New Orleans, as you will see by the map, is on the left bank of the Mississippi River, about 120 miles from the sea. The situation of it is very low and unpleasant. By the last census taken in 1810, it contained 17,242 inhabitants but it may be presumed now to contain about 30,000, who are mostly French. Since the purchase of Louisiana by the American Government, the Spanish part of its population has been gradually diminishing, many of whom have gone to the Island of Cuba, and other places under the jurisdiction of the Spanish Government, unwilling, I suppose to breathe the pure air of American Liberty, so that but few now remain; while the American part of its population has been rapidly increasing. The city is very well laid out, though the streets are not paved, and are otherwise narrow, and dirty, and the houses very poor—the greater part of them but one story high and plastered on the outside, presenting at once a gloomy, unpleasant appearance, compared with the grandeur and magnificence of our northern cities. You who have often wandered delightfully through the streets of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, admiring their beauty and regularity, would be most wretchedly disgusted with the appearance of New Orleans. The Levee between the city and the river, which might be made very delightful and pleasant with but very little expense, is now literally a complete thoroughfare for every thing in the world, calculated to render it obnoxious and disagreeable:

The police regulations of the city are, indeed, *outrageously* miserable. A few scattering lamps, in the absence of the moon, affording but a faint and feeble light, are all that you see to light your footsteps through the dark and muddy streets. In addition to

this, not a watchman's voice ever greets the ear, announcing the cheering declaration of your safety from the prowling footsteps of the midnight robber or the murderous assassin. If you walk the streets after dark, you must be sure to take with you, in addition to a good cane, a brace of pistols, or a dirk concealed under your waistcoat, or in your bosom, as a necessary means of defence. And you must be ready to use them too upon any sudden emergency of hostility towards you which may happen, and which often does happen to people whose business calls them out after dark. And such is the criminally unparalleled neglect on the part of the Mayor and Corporation of the city, that little or no exertions are ever made to prevent it. If a man is robbed or murdered in the streets, the perpetrator of the horrid transaction is hardly ever sought after—of course he escapes with impunity. But may we hope not forever. Though the officers of justice, to whom is given in charge the execution of the laws, may slumber at their posts, disregarding alike the importance and responsibility of their situations, a day of "reckoning and account" awaits the guilty and bloody handed wretch at the Bar of his God.

New Orleans, as every body knows, is remarkably well situated for commerce, being the stopping place for all the surplus produce of the whole western country, south and west of the Allegany mountains, which must, of course, all come down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to find a market. But I have no papers or documents about me, from the collector of the revenue's office, to show you the amount of exports or imports during any period of time since the country of Louisiana became a part of our political confederacy, which was by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, concluded I think in 1803; and which has been rapidly increasing ever since. The great and overwhelming pressure upon the commercial world has however reached this city, and many merchants besides those who have been doing business entirely upon fictitious capitals have been more or less affected by it. Many large and respectable houses have failed within the last three months—and many more must consequently share the same fate. But these embarrassments, growing out of causes not altogether within the control of the merchant, it may be calculated are only temporary. A little time it is presumed will very materially alter the present state of things, and business assumes a more correct and regular channel. Be this however as it may, New Orleans, from the geographical situation of it, is certainly destined, at some future day, to become one of the largest and most

important commercial cities in the United States; which is all that can be said at present in favor of it—that it is unhealthy and subject to the yellow fever during the summer months, is undoubtedly a melancholy fact. But how far this will go to retard its growth and population, no one is able to predict. Many causes, however, which now exist, calculated to produce that alarming and destructive disease, may be entirely removed, and will unquestionably be removed, whenever the city becomes *Americanized*, and a well regulated government and police established. At present it is in French hands, who are notoriously opposed to any thing like improvement, in whatever shape it may be brought before them. Another reason is they don't like the Americans, and are in fact willing that any thing should exist, however destructive and dangerous, to prevent their emigration and settlement among them.—Besides having been long accustomed to the climate themselves, the yellow fever seldom ever rages with much violence among them. Strangers and persons who have not resided there long, generally fall victims to it.

#### AMERICAN SKETCHES.

The extracts which follow, are from the letters of a gentleman of New-York, who is now on a tour to the West as far as Lexington, Kentucky. The reader will perceive, (tho' they are the letters of man of business who travels with rapidity,) that they contain much interesting information.

*Utica, N. Y.—96 miles west of Albany, June 3.*

I arrived here last night after a most fatiguing ride from Albany, and not without some risk, the roads being much injured by the long rains. Schenectady I found a much larger and handsomer place than I expected—almost equal to Newburyport in size, with wide, handsome streets. The College buildings of stone are seen with good effect at a distance. The course from Schenectady is on the north side of the river, and the traveller has little prospect on account of the range of hills on each side except of the river and the rich meadows or intervals, which I should think exceeded the Connecticut in fertility. We met with but few villages. Littlefalls, 20 or 25 miles from this place has a number of handsome stone buildings. Herkimer, near the German Flats, is a pleasant little village. This (Utica) is a shire town, with wide spacious streets, good buildings, and every way a handsome place. There is at this time considerable pressure upon the banks in this vicinity, and the country suffering much. I should say more, but the mail is closing; and must refer you to my next.

*Sackets Harbor, June 6.*

While at Utica, I had a fine opportunity of viewing the great Canal. It is here carried by a stone arch 10 or 15 feet high, over the stream. It is intended to run 60 miles west, I to Salina, on level ground, without a lock. Viewed at Utica, Clymers's celebrated Iron Printing Press a very great curiosity.

From Utica to this place, the country is new. We pass through but few villages, on Black river, till we come to Watertown, 12 miles from this. The roads intollerable bad much of the way—I am a fortnight too soon, as nothing is done on the roads till the first and second weeks in June. From Albany, up the Mohawk Canada Creek, &c. on one side, and Black river on the other, about thirty miles, when we begin to descend, and for 25 miles, we have a noble view of the country, say from 40 to 60 miles in extent to the north and east. When this country is settled, some 80 years hence, and villages are scattered over it, it will be worth viewing. Our course was within 3 or 4 miles of Black river, the river to the right.—For the last 20 miles of Watertown it is hilly. I lost a fine view of the Lake, 15 miles from this, by being obliged to pass in the evening.

The land on Black river, and in fact in most parts of this country is rich, but to appearance rather cold and wet, especially for 20 miles on the height. The soil appears to have been gathering for ages on a solid lime stone, which is now within from 6 inches, to 4 and 5 feet of the surface. In some places, for miles, the wheels cut to the rock. The principal villages are Brownsville, Watertown, Martinsburg, Trenton. Brownsville is a place of some considerable business, 4 miles west from Watertown. There is there a large stone Factory and several stores. Maj. gen. Brown is building a spacious stone house. His gardens, &c. are very handsome.

The soldiers that belong to this post are now at work on a great military road to Watertown—the old road is horrid—but through it in the worst season, much of the heavy cannon rigging and ammunition for the ships here, was transported. The barracks are of lime stone, facing the bay north, and very handsome, with gardens on the low grounds near the bay.—There is also a large surrounding picketed enclosure. Here are 3 or 400 troops. In the afternoon in company with Capt. Adams, who now commands I visited all the principal ships The Superior, Mohawk, Pike, Madison, Jones and some others, lay at anchor, and are as well secured as possible, by temporary roofs, but are nevertheless fast going to decay. The Superior is as long, and nearly as large as the Independence. But the New Orleans, on the stocks, unfinished is one of the wonders of the



present age, being larger than any vessel in the world. This ship is completely enclosed, by a building 230 feet in length, by 90 broad and 90 high! From this you may judge of her dimensions, as she fills the house. Neither boswsprit nor masts are in—from 110 to 112 men had been to work on her for 29 days, and in 18 more she would have been launched, when the news of peace arrived. She is so well preserved, (with another of same size, less advanced about 3 miles up the bay) that she will be better 5 years hence, than to have her finished now, as her timbers will be well seasoned.

This village probably contains 1000 or 1200 inhabitants, including the troops, &c. There is something striking in the idea of travelling 300 miles from the ocean, and the further you advance, the country is more like a wilderness, when suddenly through a horrid road you arrive in view of a fine harbor an extensive bay, and an inland ocean, and see a fleet of ships at anchor!—This place is vastly improved since the war. They have regular preaching here on the Sabbath, in a School house, and the inhabitants are about building a meeting house. A steam boat goes regularly to Kingston—and another to Niagara.

This place was named after the original purchaser of the soil. He sold out to two persons who now reside here, and are among the first in wealth and consequence. Sacket cleared about 6000 dolls. having purchased the whole village for 2000. Shall take steam boat probably for Genessee River and Rochester, at 9 this evening. Expect gen. Brown and suite will be on board.

There are about 500 heavy pieces of ship ordnance here, and a vast quantity of ammunition. I should judge 3 or 400 waggons must have been employed in transporting cannon balls alone. The ship timber left, has been collected and put into an enormous pile, 25 feet in height and covering 1 4 acre of ground. The expense of this service was over \$2000, and in a very few years it will be good for nothing, as there is no covering.

#### LEGISLATURE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

##### INAUGURAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BELL.

*Gentlemen of the Senate and  
House of Representatives:*

Important trusts have been committed to us by our fellow citizens. The general good is the object which we should have in view in their discharge. The powers of government are conferred for this purpose, and should be directed to the attainment of this end alone. The public good affords the rule by which we should be guided in the perform-

ance of our respective duties. To this rule we should invariably adhere. By this course alone, can we expect to obtain the public confidence, or promote the general prosperity.

We are responsible for the public welfare, and should watch over the public interests, afford security to the enjoyment of civil and religious rights, and faithfully seek and promote such measures as will conduce to the happiness of the people. These duties constitute a trust of great responsibility. They involve all the most important interests of society. We enter upon these duties at a time peculiarly auspicious to their unbiassed and successful discharge. No excitement of passions or prejudices exists to influence the mind towards measures adverse to the general interest. The situation and prospects of our country afford the most pleasing hopes and anticipations. She advances towards the highest summit of national greatness with unexampled progress. We are at peace with all nations, with the most gratifying prospect of a long continuance of a state so highly propitious to the religious, moral, and political interests of society. Negotiations have taken place with the European governments possessing territory adjacent to the United States, which promise to eventuate in the amicable adjustment of our controversies with them, and to ascertain the limits of our national territory, and add to our country extensive districts, peculiarly important to us, from their local situation and advantages.

Our commerce, although suffering under temporary causes of depression, still exhibits the enterprize and energy of our national character. Our most important manufactures, under the fostering care of a government devoted to the public welfare, have already made a progress which ensures their permanent establishment. Agriculture receives a considerable portion of that attention which it deserves from an enlightened people. The interests of literature, in general partake of the common prosperity. They are interests which will always hold a prominent place in the views of enlightened statesmen, and cannot be neglected without endangering alike, the cause of religion, morality and freedom.

We have abundant cause for congratulation in the share which this state enjoys in the general prosperity. The evidences of our progress in improvement, and advancement in prosperity, are numerous and unequivocal.

The splendid public edifice in which you now for the first time assemble, will add another honorable testimonial to future ages of the enlightened public spirit and liberal views of the citizens of New-Hampshire. It reflects honor upon the legislature, and upon

that enlightened chief magistrate under whose auspices it was erected, and who has now retired from an office, the duties of which he has discharged with honor and usefulness.

The primary interest of this state is, and probably always will be found, in her agriculture. Its encouragement has strong claims on the attention of the legislature. Its improvement is intimately connected with the preservation of our liberties; and the prosperity of our country. At the last session of the legislature, donations were made to the several county societies in this state, incorporated for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures. These donations, it is believed, have been productive of much advantage, in exciting an honorable and useful emulation to excel in these pursuits. Permit me to suggest to you, that similar donations at the present session would promote the general interest. It would perhaps be expedient make in a condition on which such donations should be received, that the officers of such societies annually, so long as such donations are continued, should communicate to the secretary of this state, the improvements, and the useful results of experiments made by their respective societies. It may hereafter be thought proper by the legislature, to appoint a board or committee to examine and digest for publication, such parts of these communications, as shall be thought most conducive to general utility; and at the public expense, cause them to be printed, and sent to the several towns in this state, in the manner now practised in regard to the laws enacted at the several sessions of the legislature. Much useful information might thus be speedily and generally diffused at an inconsiderable expense. Economy is an important virtue in a republican government, but to be a virtue, it must be rational and enlightened, and have a reference to the general and permanent interests of the people.

The changes constantly occurring in the state of society, as well as the more enlarged and correct views of modern times, in relation to the effect and operations of laws, must continue to require corresponding alterations and new provisions, in our system of jurisprudence; but innovations should always be made deliberately and cautiously.

The ancient land marks of civil rights and duties should not be inconsiderately or hastily removed. Amongst the laws which have occurred to me as standing in need of legislative revision, is that relative to the imprisonment of debtors. By this law, prison-keepers are compelled to afford food and sustenance to persons imprisoned for debt. An oppressive burden is thereby imposed on the

prison keeper in cases where the debtor is unable to pay for this support.

There seems no good reason why prison-keepers should be compelled, at their own expense, to support prisoners who are paupers, whether they were such at the time of their commitment, or were rendered paupers by that commitment. I would therefore recommend to the legislature to make such provision by law, as will relieve prison-keepers from this burden, by imposing it on the towns where such prisoners have their legal settlements, or upon creditors who may hereafter commit such debtors to prison without having any reasonable ground of expectation that they were of sufficient ability to pay their prison charges.

Words used in a will, purporting merely a devise of lands, without designating the quantity of estate intended to be passed, are by a settled legal rule of construction, holden to pass only an estate during the life of the devisee. This rule of construction seldom executes the intention of the testator. Persons employed to draft wills are often unacquainted with this rule of construction and suppose that the same words which are sufficient to pass a title to personal estate, will pass a fee in real estate. It consequently happens that legacies of personal estate in a will, take effect according to the intention of the testator, whilst the devisee of the real estate, to whom the testator by the same will, intended to give a fee, takes only an estate for life. This occasions distress and injustice in the distribution of such estates amongst children or relatives. An act providing that words in a will, purporting a devise of lands or real estate, shall be holden to pass a fee, unless it appears from the words used, when taken in their common acceptation, that it was the intention of the deviser to pass a less estate only, would afford a remedy.

By the rules of discipline established by congress, and adopted by the law of this state, it is provided that the companies in each regiment shall take rank according to the order in which they are numbered. By the law of this state of December 22, 1808, "for arranging, forming, and regulating the militia," it is provided that all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions. And it is by the same law further declared, that at all musters of the militia, when more than one company shall be on the parade at the same time, the officers shall be posted with their several companies, and the companies shall take rank according to seniority. Disputes and difficulties having resulted from these conflicting provisions, I recommend that this law be so amended, as

to direct explicitly and unambiguously the rule by which the several companies in a regiment, when on duty together, shall take rank, or be arranged.

The militia of New Hampshire having sustained a high character for its discipline good order, and patriotism, it is of much importance that the laws should be so modified, and enforced, as to preserve this character unimpaired.

The engagements of my late judicial office, which continued till since the commencement of your session, have prevented my giving all that attention, which I could have wished, to subjects connected with my first performance of official duty in the office to which my fellow citizens have been pleased to elect me. The industry and wisdom of the legislature will supply this defect, by directing their own attention to such other subjects requiring legislative regulation as the public good at this time requires; and it will afford me pleasure to unite my best efforts to theirs in the promotion of all such measures as will conduce to the general prosperity.

June 7, 1819.

SAMUEL BELL.

*Facts relating to the Edinburgh Review; abstracted from an article in the Analectic Magazine, for February last.*

In the year 1812, there were printed of the *Edinburgh Review*, 12,000 numbers—and in 1818 the number was augmented to 19,000—and at the former period the *Quarterly Review* extended to 6000 and at the latter to 12,000. Both *Reviews*, it is well known, are republished in the United States—and the *Edinburgh* is translated into German, and selections from it in French are published at Geneva.

The title of the *Edinburgh Review* was revived from a similar journal, published in 1753, which never extended beyond a single number, already supported by the alliance of Hume, Adam Smith, and Ferguson. The modern publication was commenced in October 1802, under the superintendence of an association of young men—and the articles in the first number were contributed, it is said by F. Jeffery, Broughman, Horner, Dr. Thomas Brown, the rev. Sidney Smith, Hamilton and others.

*Valuable extract from a late celebrated English publication on Horses. Directed to Blacksmiths in Shoeing.*

"Let nothing be cut from the sole, binder or frog, except the loose rotten scale. No opening of heels on any occasion—it infallibly causes in time the disease called hoof bound. No shoes to be fitted on red hot. Shoes always to be made of the best, hard and well wrought iron, with, not a convex, but a flat and

even surface next the ground, so that the horse may stand in a natural and easy position. No caulks, for either heel or toe or hind feet. The web of the shoe not so wide as usual, nor so thick nor strong at the heel, and never to project beyond it, in order that the foot may stand perfectly level, and the frog be not prevented from freely touching the ground. It is as absurd to pare down the frog, as is usually done as it would be to pare away the thick skin which nature has spread over the human heel. All the horses in England are now shod according to the above directions.

The following article from the *Detroit Gazette* so fully corrects the report of the military assuming jurisdiction over the citizens of the United States, that we think it due to the officers of the army to republish it.

*From the Detroit Gazette of June 11.*

**THE ARMY.**—The form and administration of our free and excellent government is such, that, perhaps, there will be no period in which political wrangling will cease, or in which a respectable party will not exist, opposed to the executive of the Union. And no candid American, we presume, would wish the total extinction of parties, although their impugning interests do sometimes lead to wicked and malicious acts, and to the establishment of malevolent and ungrounded prejudices. By the existence and collection of parties, political information is extended to the remotest and least important ramifications of society, vigilance is exercised by individuals either from patriotism or vanity, and officers are made careful in the exercise of their respective functions. Much regret, however, is occasioned to candid and good men, in consequence of the wickedness or weakness which leads some politicians, upon trivial grounds, to the most wanton abuse of individuals who deserve well of their country.

In the *New York Evening Post*, of May 14, an article appears, in which the editor attempts to induce a belief, that the conduct of General Jackson in the Floridas has had, and will continue to have a very bad tendency; inasmuch as other military officers, having witnessed the acquittal of General Jackson, would be led to the commission of outrages upon our yeomanry. The reasonings and apprehensions of the editor of the *Evening Post* are followed by the publication of some rumours which have reached him, as he states, "in such a way as to induce him to believe that they are not totally destitute of foundation." One of these reports mentions the shooting of a deserter in Florida by order of Colonel King, without extending to him the right of trial by court martial. Another states that a soldier was ducked, without the form of trial, until he was drowned, for intoxication—this is said to have occurred in the Alabama territory.—This last report also states the following, which alone has attracted our attention to the subject.

"At Greenbay, on the Western side of Lake Michigan, the military, as the same report states, have assumed a complete control over the civil authority. Citizens have been taken up for real or pretended offences, been tried by courts martial and the punishment of what is called *picketing* inflicted upon them. That is, by placing the culprit



on four wooden pins, drove firmly in the ground, with the points exposed above the ground a half or quarter of an inch, over these he is suspended by cords fastened to the thumbs, and when he can no longer sustain himself in the air, he must let his weight down upon the pin."

Were we certain this paper would not meet the eye of any but a citizen of Michigan territory, a serious contradiction of the above rumour would be deemed unnecessary, if not ridiculous; for so frequent is the communication between this post and Green-bay, that in case of such outrageous conduct on the part of officers there, as stated in the above extract, it would very soon be known to every individual in this community; and the New York Evening Post contains the first intimation respecting it which we have seen. But a conviction that many citizens of the United States, whose prejudices are on the side of the editor of the Evening Post, have not opportunities of obtaining correct information relative to transactions at distant posts, urges us to declare that there is not the slightest foundation for the above infamous rumour.

However anxious we may be to expose and decry tyrannical acts, especially when they are committed by our own officers, we shall never forego the pleasure of doing justice to those who keep within the pale of their duty; and we shall embrace this opportunity of expressing the pleasure we feel at the good understanding which subsists in the territory between the civil and military authorities, and the army and citizens.

#### FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

Two letters from President Adams, written one in the morning, the other in the evening of the 3d July, 1776.

Mr. Editor—Some years ago having seen in your paper a brilliant paragraph from a letter of the hon. JOHN ADAMS to a *Friend*, not however for the first time, it having appeared before on many a Fourth of July. I was curious to learn from its venerable author who was that *Friend*, and also such anecdotes concerning the subject of the letter as he might be willing to communicate. He gratified my curiosity with his accustomed energy on a transaction in which he had taken so distinguished a part. After the death of Mrs. Adams, the accomplished *Friend* to whom the letter was addressed, he was pleased to send me a copy of it, and of another written to her on the third of July. It is probable that after the loss of such a companion a review of their epistolary correspondence brought to his recollection the inquiries I had made, and the subsequent conversation, though years had elapsed.—Those letters I present to the public, but not without permission; believing that they will be read with much interest on the Forty-Third Anniversary of the grand event which they announced.

THOMAS DAWES.

Boston, July 3, 1819.

Philadelphia, July 3, 1776.—Your favor of June 17, dated at Plymouth, was handed me yesterday by the post. I was much pleased to find that you had taken a journey to Plymouth, to see your friends in the long absence of one whom you may wish to see. The excursion will be an amusement, and will serve your health. How happy would it have made me to have taken this journey with you.

I was informed, a day or two before the receipt of your letter, that you was gone to Plymouth; by Miss P. who was obliging enough to inform me in your absence of the particulars of the expedition to the Lower Harbor, against the Men of War.—Her narration is executed with a precision and perspicuity which would have become the pen of an accomplished historian.

I am very glad you had so good an opportunity of seeing one of our little American Men of War. Many ideas new to you must have presented themselves in such a scene, and you will in future better understand the relations of sea engagements.

I rejoice extremely in Dr. Bulfinch's Petition for leave to open an Hospital. But I hope the business will be done upon a larger scale. I hope that one Hospital will be licensed in every county, if not in every town. I am happy to find you resolved to be with the children in the first-class. Mr. W. and Mrs. Q. are cleverly through inoculation in this city.

I have one favor to ask, and that is, that in your future letters you would acknowledge the receipt of all those you may receive from me; and mention their dates; by this means I shall know if any of mine miscarry.

The information you give me of our friend's refusing his appointment, has given me much pain, grief, and anxiety. I believe I shall be obliged to follow his example. I have not fortune enough to support my family, and what is of more importance, to support the dignity of that exalted station.\* It is too high and lifted up for me, who delight in nothing so much as retreat, solitude, silence, and obscurity. In private life no one has a right to censure me for following my own inclinations, in retirement, in simplicity, and frugality; but in public life every man has a right to remark as he pleases; at least he thinks so.

Yesterday the greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America; and a greater perhaps never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony.

"That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES; and as Free and Independent States they have, and of right out to have, full power to make War, conclude Peace, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things, which other States may rightfully do."

You will see, in a few days, a Declaration, setting forth the causes which have impelled us to this mighty revolution; and the reasons which will justify it in the sight of God and man. A plan of confederation will be taken up in a few days.

When I look back to the year 1761, and recollect the argument concerning *Writ of Assistance* in the Superior Court, which I have hitherto considered as the commencement of the controversy between Great Britain and America, and run through the whole period from that time to this, and recollect the series of political events, the chain of causes and effects. I am surprised at the suddenness as well as greatness of this revolution.

Britain has been filled with folly, and America with wisdom; at least this is my judgment; time must determine. It is the will of Heaven that the

\* Office of Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, to which Mr. Adams had been appointed, but which he declined, preferring his seat in the Old Congress, to which he had been re-elected. T. D

two countries should be sundered forever. It may be the will of Heaven that America shall suffer calamities still more wasting, and distresses still more dreadful. If this is to be the case, it will have this good effect at least, it will inspire us with many virtues which we have not, and correct many errors, follies, and vices, which threaten to disturb, dishonor, and destroy us. The furnace of affliction produces refinement, in states as well as individuals.—And the new Governments we are assuming in every part, will require a purification from our vices, and an augmentation of our virtues, or they will be no blessings. The people will have unbounded power. And the people are extremely addicted to corruption and venality, as well as the great. I am not without apprehensions from this quarter. But I must submit all my hopes and fears to an overruling Providence, in which, unfashionable as it may be, I firmly believe.

JOHN ADAMS.

MRS. ADAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1776.—Had a Declaration of Independence been made seven months ago, it might have been attended with many great and glorious effects. We might, before this hour, have formed alliances with foreign States. We should have mastered Quebec, and been in possession of Canada.

You will, perhaps, wonder how such a declaration would have influenced our affairs in Canada; but if I could write with freedom I could easily convince you that it would, and explain to you the manner how. Many gentlemen in high stations, and of great influence, have been duped, by the ministerial bubble of Commissioners to treat. And in real, sincere expectation of this event, which they so fondly wished, they have been slow and languid, in promoting measures for the reduction of that Province. Others there are in the Colonies who really wished that our enterprise in Canada would be defeated, that the Colonies might be brought into danger and distress between two fires, and be thus induced to submit. Others really wished to defeat the expedition to Canada, lest the conquest of it should elevate the minds of the people too much to hearken to those terms of reconciliation which they believed would be offered us. These jarring views, wishes, and designs, occasioned an opposition to many salutary measures which were proposed for the support of that expedition, and caused obstructions, embarrassments, and studied delays, which have finally lost us the Province.

All these causes, however, in conjunction, would not have disappointed us, if it had not been for a misfortune, which could not have been foreseen, and perhaps could not have been prevented; I mean the prevalence of the small pox among our troops. This fatal pestilence completed our destruction. It is a frown of Providence upon us, which we ought to lay to heart.

But on the other hand, the delay of this Declaration to this time, has many great advantages attending it. The hopes of reconciliation, which were fondly entertained by multitudes of honest and well meaning, though short-sighted and mistaken people, have been gradually, and at last totally extinguished.—Time has been given, for the whole people, maturely to consider the great question of Independence, and to ripen their judgment, dissipate their fears, and allure their hopes; by discussing it in newspapers and pamphlets, by debating it in Assemblies, Conventions, Committees of Safety and

Inspection, in town and county meetings, as well as in private conversations; so that the whole people, in every colony, have now adopted it as their own act. This will cement the Union, and avoid those heats, and perhaps convulsions, which might have been occasioned by such a Declaration six months ago.

But the day is past. The fourth day of July, 1776, will be a memorable epocha in the History of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great Anniversary Festival.—It ought to be commemorated as the Day of Deliverance, by solemn acts of Devotion to God Almighty.—It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever.

You will think me transported with enthusiasm: But I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure, that it will cost us, to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States. Yet through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory.—I can see that the end is more than worth all the means: and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not.

JOHN ADAMS.

MRS. ADAMS.

The following letter was not intended for publication, but we cannot resist a desire we feel—for reasons which will be obvious to the reader—to record the document in our files; and apologize to our fellow citizen for the liberty we have taken.

Quincy, Feb. 16, 1819.

Respected and beloved Judge Dawes—Inclosed are copies of two letters written by me to my Wife, one in the morning, the other in the evening of the 3d of July, 1776, the day after the vote of Independence was passed in Congress. An extract of one of them has been published in the newspapers. Once on a time upon my stony field hill, you interrogated me concerning that extract in so particular a manner that I thought you felt a tincture of pyrrhonism concerning its authenticity. If you have still any doubts I will show you the original letters in my hand writing, whenever you will do me the honor of a visit to Quincy. In those days my principal correspondent was my wife who was then surrounded by many of the principal politicians of the age, such as Gen. James Warren, of Plymouth, and his lady—Dr. Cotton Tufts, of Weymouth—my brother Richard Cranch, of Braintree—and Gen. Joseph Palmer, of Germantown—and many others who were constantly enquiring of her the news from Congress. Whatever related merely to public affairs, she read to them, or suffered them to read.

I am Sir, with perfect esteem and sincere affection, your friend and humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

JUDGE DAWES.

## SYMPTOMS OF CANINE MADNESS.

On the symptoms of canine hydrophobia (from the Medical Commentaries, vol. 19.) drawn up by Mr. Meynell, with observations by Doctor Duncan.

The first symptom of canine madness in dogs, is, I believe, a failure of appetite in a small degree; I mean, that the dog does not eat his usual food with his usual eagerness;



though if better food be offered him, he may eat it greedily. A disposition to quarrel with other dogs comes on early in the disease. A total loss of appetite generally succeeds; though I have seen dogs eat, and lap water, the day before their death, which generally happens between seven and ten days after the first symptom has appeared. A mad dog will not, I believe, cry out on being struck, or shew any sign of fear on being threatened, though he will, very late in the disease, appear sensible of kind treatment.

I have never known a mad dog shew symptoms of the disease in less time after the bite, than ten days; and I have known many instances of dogs having died mad, as late as *eight months* after the bite. I think the symptoms generally appear between three and eight weeks after the bite.

A mad dog, in the height of the disorder, has a disposition to bite all other dogs, animals, or men. When not provoked, he usually attacks only such as come in his way; but, having no fear, it is peculiarly dangerous to strike or provoke him.

Mad dogs appear to be capable of communicating the affection [infection] early in the disorder, and as soon as they begin to quarrel with, or bite, other dogs.

The eyes of mad dogs do not look red or fierce, but dull, and have a peculiar appearance, which is easily distinguished by such as have been used to observe it, but not easy to be described.

Mad dogs never bark, but occasionally utter a most dismal and plaintive howl, expressive of extreme distress; and which they who have once heard can never forget: So that dogs may be known to be going mad, without being seen, when only this dismal howl is heard.

Mad dogs do not foam or froth at the mouth, but their lips and tongue appear dry and foul, or slimy.

Though mad dogs generally refuse both meat and drink in the latter stage of the disorder, yet they never shew any abhorrence or dread of water; will pass through it without difficulty, and lap it eagerly to the last. But it is remarkable, that though they lap water for a long time, and eagerly, and do not seem to experience any uneasiness from it, yet they do not appear to swallow a single drop of it; for, however long they may continue lapping it, no diminution of quantity can be perceived.

There are two kinds of madness, both of which I have known to originate from the bite of the same dog. Among huntsmen, one is known by the name of *raging*, the other by that of *dumb madness*. In *dumb madness*, the nether jaw drops, and is fixed, the tongue

hangs out of the mouth, and slaver drops from it. In *raging madness*, the mouth is shut, except when the dog snaps or howls, and no moisture drops from it.

To this account Dr. Duncan adds the following observations:

"We have thus presented to our readers, in Mr. Meynell's own words, his principal remarks concerning the *rabies* in dogs.—These, we apprehend, if properly attended to, will afford more exact and more authentic information, than has hitherto been given concerning it. While they serve to correct many mistaken ideas which have generally prevailed, drawn from *supposed* appearances which have no existence, they, at the same time, point out sufficient marks by which this affection in dogs, even at its commencement, may be distinguished; and, whenever a failure of appetite, and an uncommon disposition to quarrel with other dogs appear, the animal should certainly be secured, as soon as it can, with safety, be effected. If these symptoms be the first stage of this disorder, the dulness and peculiar appearance of the eyes, the want of barking, and the dismal and plaintive howl, will soon fully characterize the disease; and thus accidents of the most dreadful and melancholy nature may be prevented."

Lastly, we add the following abstract from Boerhave, though we have once before republished it.

"They become dull, and endeavour to hide themselves; they are mute as to their bark; but they make a kind of murmuring noise, refusing, at the same time, meat and drink; they fly at strangers; but in this stage, which is the first, they remember and respect their masters; their ears and heads hang, and they walk nodding, as if overpowered with sleep. A bite received at this time is very dangerous, but not of the worst kind. Then they begin to pant and hang out their tongues, to emit a great deal of froth from their mouth, which they keep perpetually open; sometimes they walk slowly, as if half asleep; and then suddenly run, but not always directly forward; at last they forget their masters; meantime their eyes look dull, full of tears, and red; their tongue is of a lead colour; they are suddenly extenuated, and now rage excessively; they seldom survive this stage thirty hours, and a bite received at this time is *incurable*."

N. Y. Eve. Post.

William Penn's Deed from the Indians, in 1635.

*This Indenture Witnesseth that—*We Packenah, Jerekhan, Sikals, Partquesott, Jervis Essepenauk, Felktudy, Hekellappen, Eonus, Machloha Mettheonga, Wissa power, Indian Lings, Sackemakers, right owners of

all lands from Quing Quingus, called Duck Creek, all along by the west side of Delaware river, and so between the said creek backwards, as a man can ride in two days, with a horse, for and in consideration of these following goods, to us in hand paid and secured to be paid by William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and territories thereof, viz:

30 guns, 20 fathoms matchcoat, 20 fathoms stroud water, 20 blankets, 20 kettles, 20 lbs. powder, 100 bars lead; 40 tomahawks, 100 knives, 100 pair of stockings, 1 barrel of beer, 20 lbs. red lead, 100 fathoms of Wampum, 30 glass bottles, 50 pewter spoons, 100 awl blades, 300 tobacco pipes, 100 hands of tobacco, 20 tobacco tongs, 20 steels, 300 flints, 30 pair scissors, 20 combs, 60 looking glasses, 200 needles, 1 skipple of salt, 30 pounds of sugar, 5 gallons of molasses, 20 tobacco boxes, 100 Jews' harps, 20 hoes, 30 gimblets, 30 wooden screw boxes, 100 strings of beads—do hereby acknowledge, &c. Given under our hand, &c. at New-Castle, 2d day of the Eighth month, 1635.

### *Public Sentiment—4th of July Toasts*

#### AT ALEXANDRIA, D. C.

Union of parties—provided it be bottomed on principle, the general interest not party domination.

General Jackson, the Hero of Orleans—his promptitude and decision in Florida has added an additional wreath to his brow.

De la Fayette, a hero of the revolution, a virtuous politician—may the scion of the tree of liberty, transplanted by them on the continent, again vegetate, and all Europe recline under its branches.

#### AT PETERSBURG, Va.

South America—Patriots, not Pirates—Principle, not Plunder.

Banks—Our oppressors, the national mammoth our destroyer—a speedy end to their charters and no renewals.

The Army—Its character is written with the blood of the enemies of liberty.

#### AT FREDERICKSBURG, Va.

Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures—While fostered under an enlightened government they will flourish and enrich the nation.

Patriots of South America—May they speedily enjoy such a day as this.

#### AT PHILADELPHIA—(at the Old Mansion house.)

Internal Improvement—Roads and Canals; the avenues of wealth, and bands of Union.

The Floridas—Magnanimity once surrendered them: let justice, or Jackson, now keep them.

The people—May they assert and maintain their rights, in defiance of the dictation or denunciation of newspaper editors.

The Patriots of South America—Though we cannot lend them a hand, they have the ardent wishes of our hearts.

By Lieut. T. B. M'Elivce:—Paez the hero of Venezuela.

By Daniel Bussier:—General Jackson—he assaults their batteries and batters their assaults.

By George Morton—Manufacturers; may the National Legislature cherish and protect them.

#### AT NORFOLK.

Major General Jackson. He fought for his country only—The arrows of detraction fall harmless at his feet.

The 8th of January, 1815. The American bosom will ever throb with exultation, when the deeds of that day are recounted.

The Army and Navy of the U. States. They procured us peace, by making war gloriously.

The Patriots of South America. Palsied be the arm that would wrest the standard of freedom from those who have so nobly defended it.

#### AT RICHMOND.

(Given by the Manchester and Richmond calvary troop, at the Cool Spring.)

The Spanish Patriots. We already freely acknowledge them brothers in feeling, may we soon hail them brothers in liberty!

By the Governor of Virginia—The U. States, the land of liberty, and birth place of disinterested Patriots.

By Maj. Harold Smythe—John Q. Adams and Andrew Jackson, the Statesman and the Soldier.

By R. G. Scott, esq.—The plea of necessity and the doctrine of implication, equally dangerous to the liberty of this People.

#### AT NEW YORK.

(By the Tammany Society.)

Domestic Manufactures—May they rapidly increase to the total exclusion of British, French, and Indian gew gaws.

By Sachem Moony.—the venerable John Adams, second President of the United States, his patriotism and republican principles are unquestionable.

By Sachem Noah.—Daniel D. Tompkins, the man of the people.

By Sachem Davis.—Wm H. Crawford—A Constitutional republican, whose mind is as pure as the uniform tenor of his life has been independent and patriotic.

By Sachem Mills, Father of the Council.—The Patriots of South America—May superstition be banished from their councils, and they united in a republic, "one and inadvisable."

[To be continued]

#### *From the (N. Orleans) Friend of the Laws.*

SIR—Seeing in your paper of yesterday some observations on the project of a passage to the Pacific Ocean, by means of a canal, across the Isthmus of Darien, brings to mind a proposition made to the King of Spain by Sr. Dn. Salvador St. Martin, the bishop of Chiapa, who resides in Cindad Real, which is the capital of the province. West of this city the river Goazacalcos, takes its rise, and running N. East, empties into the Gulf of Mexico, about 30 leagues East of Vera Cruz: it has ten and twelve feet water on its bar, and is navigable for craft of four or five feet up to the above city—east of the said city to the river, (or a stream which empties into the river) Chimilapa takes its rise, and taking a westerly direction empties into the Pacific Ocean, at the port of Tehautipa, which is a good harbor for large ships, and the river is navigable for craft of 4 and 5 feet up to the Cindad Real; the two rivers passing each other at or near the city in nearly a parallel line, at the distance of only seven

miles from each other, neither of them have falls to impede their navigation, and the ground through which the canal would have to be cut to connect the two rivers is neither mountainous nor rocky.

I have seen a minute description of the rivers, and the countries through which they pass, contained in a petition to the king of Spain, begging permission to cut the canal, it was presented in 1816, and contained the most convincing evidence of the facility with which the two oceans might be connected. The petition met with an utter denial from the king of Spain. Had it been granted, the intention of those concerned was to have steam-boats employed between the two oceans, which would have made a voyage in much less time than it occupies between this and Louisville; and as the mouth of the Goazacoalcos is not more than eight or ten days sail from the mouth of the Mississippi, may we not with propriety hope, that Spanish America will soon shake off the European yoke, when she will be at liberty to make improvements for her own benefit, without consulting those who have no rule of government but their own jealous fears. Should such a communication be opened between the two oceans, what calculations can realize the future grandeur of New-Orleans?

#### FOREIGN.

##### GREAT BRITAIN.

The June packet ship *Courier*, Bowne, arrived at New-York on the 8th inst. in 37 days from Liverpool. By her we have received from our correspondent, London papers to the 29th and Liverpool to the 31st of May, inclusive, from which the following articles are copied.

*American Funds.*—New 6 per cents 92½ a 100; the above with div. from 1st April, 1819; U. States Bank Shares 24½. a 24½. 10s.

DON ANTONIO JOSE DE YRISARRI, commissioned as general deputy and representative of the government of Chili to England, arrived at London on the 22d of May. He was the bearer of the treaty between Chili and Buenos Ayres, for the liberation of Peru.

Both houses of parliament adjourned on Thursday, for the Whitsun holidays; the house of lords till Monday next, and the commons till Wednesday. The chancellor of the exchequer brought in the bill, founded upon the resolution of the committee, for regulating the mode and time of resuming cash payments by the bank. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next. Not a word was said upon the subject, on either side.

A London paper informs us that the king of France took the sacrament on Easter Sunday by proxy. The state of his health is such as to make his speedy demise probable, and great events are expected to follow it.

The Kingdom of Great Britain is furnished with another presumptive heir to the throne, in the birth of a daughter to the Duchess of Kent. This event took place on the morning of the 24th of May.

LONDON, May 13. An old woman seventy years of age, was one the emigrants that lately sailed on board the brig *Fanny*, from Carmarthen, for America. She had waited at a public house in the town some days for the sailing of the vessel, and the landlord accidentally going into the parlour, to his great surprise found the table covered with gold of different descriptions, amounting to nine hundred guineas, which she was at that moment in the act of counting. The money, she informed him, was many years saving of her profits of a small farm; but finding latterly her store deceased, she was resolved on going to America to improve her property.

##### SPAIN.

MADRID, May 14.—Mr. Forsyth, the newly appointed Minister of the United States at our Court, has just arrived here from Cadiz, to replace Mr. Irving. Since the 6th inst. the theatres have been re-opened, and bull baiting has re-commenced. The general edict of the holy office, relative to prohibited books, has not been published either this or the preceeding year: it generally took place in former years during lent.

CADIZ, May 3.—Every one here had supposed that all the ships intended for the expedition would have sailed together, for the subjugation of the revolted colonies: this now does not appear to be the case, as orders have just reached this place from Madrid, directing the immediate departure of the following ships with troops for Lima:—the *San Telmo* and *Alexandro* men of war, carrying 70 guns each, and the *Prieva* frigate, of 50 guns.—These, they say, will get away, if possible, by the 8th or 10th of this month. With regard to the other vessels, it is impossible to tell what is their destination or when they will sail.

##### ITALY.

*Extract of a letter from Italy, dated 10th April.*

"The concourse of strangers at Rome, is said to be beyond precedent. Many conjectures as to the real object of the Emperor of Austria's visit, tho' probably it is to obtain the Pope's sanction to the divorce of *Maria Louisa* from *Napoleon*; and the marriage of the former with the King of Prussia contemplated."

##### THE BALTIC.

A Boston paper informs us that a Haytian, (St. Domingo,) vessel had passed the Katagat, and entered the sound for the Baltic. This is said to be the first vessel from Hayti that has entered the Baltic, the object of the voyage is to get grain. The Danes say the insubordination of the crew (blacks) obliged the captain to kill two of them; and that this summary mode of punishment, for certain offences is authorised by the Haytian code.

##### CANADA.

St. John's, N. B. June 15.—On Thursday last the transport ships *Star*, *Buerdon*, and *Abeona*, arrived here from St. Kitts, via Halifax, with the officers and 530 privates of the Royal West India Rangers, under the command of Lieut. Col. Lavicount, together with a great number of women and children.



This regiment is to be immediately disbanded, and such as think proper to locate themselves will be allotted lands and furnished with utensils for agricultural purposes; others who wish to settle otherwise or depart the province (of which we understand all except 40 will) are to receive 10*l*. as an equivalent. Unfavorable rumors have been circulated of the conduct of these men, and in consequence it has been deemed advisable to double the city watch, and take every necessary precaution to prevent any disturbance.—They are now landing, and there is no doubt but their behaviour will be such as very shortly to remove the present prejudice from the minds of our citizens.

A Die, and other necessary Apparatus is just finished for the purpose of stamping the Dollars at the Public Office, with a view of preventing the exportation of the precious metal to the United States.—The device is G. R. with a Crown over.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

Captain Paine of the brig Union, arrived at Providence, (R. I.) last Friday from the Bay of Houduras, informs that the squadron under command of com. Aury had been in Gulf Dulce May 10, where they captured and brought off half a million of dollars, and 1500 zeroons indigo. The squadron were lying at the Triangles when captain Paine left.

*Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 17th 1819.*

Boston, July 3.—“I have the satisfaction to send you a file of the “Correo del Orinoco,” in Spanish from which you may extract much novel information relative to Venezuela. In three of the numbers you will find the famous speech delivered at the installation of the second Congress. It is worthy of perusal. I sincerely wish I had time to translate it. You will also find an article in No. —, entitled North America, which is a well written invective against President Monroe, with respect to the conquest of Amelia Island. Its author is Mr. German Roscio, a member of the Congress. He resided many years in the United States, and is a man of eminent talents, and a profound politician.

“I have also the pleasure to transmit to you a file of our miserable Island Gazettes.—The actual state of political affairs and military movements, is as follows.—The second congress has been recently installed at Angostura as you will see by the papers. The patriot Army, under the command of Gen. Bolivar, is on the left bank of the river Apurito, and near the enemy. The vanguards of the two armies have recently had several skirmishes, in which the Patriots were successful. The independent gen. Paez, has under his command a well disciplined cavalry; we wait with impatience for favorable intelligence from that quarter.—All the English forces, who have lately arrived from England to aid the Patriot cause, have concentrated at the Island of Margarita, in

number 2000, under the command of col. English and major Ursler, and were to have landed near Laguaira, in order to make a descent upon the Caraccas, which is left unprotected, by the absence of Morillo's army. This expedition has already sailed from Margarita, and we are in daily expectation of receiving the glorious news of the fall of Caraccas.

“While on another quarter, the city of Cumana is besieged both by land and sea, by the military and naval forces of gen. Bermudas and Admiral Brion. Cumana, must fall.—Barcelona is unprotected, and therefore meet the same fate with Cumana. Quiria, Malburin, Cumanaco, and the extensive plains of the interior, are in possession of the Patriots.—Every thing has a flattering appearance. The arms of freedom and independence must triumph.—The new world must be free and independent from North to South.

“The news from New Granada, is also very flattering.

“I had the pleasure to be introduced to Mr. Irvine, the American Agent to Venezuela, who passed through this town on his return to the States. He is a profound observer of men and things, and man of extensive information.—We enjoyed his very agreeable society for two weeks, in which time he had some opportunity to obtain a knowledge of the civil, political and moral condition of this unfortunate colony. I hope he may be useful to it.”

#### From the Natchez Independent Press.

MEXICO.—A copy of General Robinson's Map of Mexico, has reached this city, and is now exhibited at Messrs. Postlethwaites' Rooms. It bears the following title “*A Map of Mexico, Louisiana and Missouri Territory, including the State of Mississippi, Alabama Territory, East and West Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, and part of the Island of Cuba*, by Joas H. ROBINSON, M. D. member of the Military Philosophical Society of America, member of the Western Museum Society of Cincinnati, and Brigadier-General in the Republican Armies of Mexico, &c.” A more interesting region than that comprehended within the geographical lines here delineated, cannot be pointed out. It is a source of general gratulation that, at the very moment when public attention was so strongly attracted towards this portion of America, the most accurate description ever yet given to these countries, should be furnished to aid the calculations of the statesman, and to guide the enterprize of the speculator; to us, it is a ground of honest pride that this valuable addition to the stock of topographical knowledge has been contributed by our esteemed townman. This map is projected on a large scale, and is executed in a very superior style. That its meritorious author may reap, in a munificent patronage, a rich reward for his laudable exertions, is our fervent wish.

On the 2d of March, a duel was fought at Valparaiso; between A. G. Gordon and John Abercrombie, of Philad. midshipmen of the Macedonian, in which the latter was shot dead, having received the ball of his antagonist through the lungs.

We were gratified, on Saturday last, in informing our readers, that by late advices from Buenos Ayres, information, that the republican chief, General Artigas, of the Banda Oriental, who had for three years past, been at open hostilities with the authorities of the independent government of La Plata, concluded an armistice with his Patriot brethren in April last, that all matters in dispute were in a train of amicable settlement, and that a general peace between the provinces was expected to be the result.

The ostensible reason for the re-establishment of this friendly intercourse which ought never to have been interrupted, is the threatened invasion of the Cadiz expedition, that would certainly take advantage of their private feuds; and by the aid of Portugal, who still holds Montevideo, prove a pretty formidable enemy to this distracted and divided republic, on the eastern side of the Andes; but we are inclined to think that the resignation of Puerrydon, from the presidential chair of the republic, between whom and Artigas it has been generally reported a personal animosity subsisted, had great weight with the latter in bringing about this desirable reconciliation, that jeopardized the very existence of the republic, and cost much blood and anxiety to the cause of the Independents.—The terms on which Artigas is again invited into the confederation it will be acknowledged are highly honorable. The citizens of Santa Fe, also, are to be admitted to participate in a due share of the government, with the rest of the provinces.

This reconciliation it will be recollected, will also put the republic in possession of a respectable disposable force, that has hitherto been engaged in a civil war, which added to the excellent cavalry of Artigas, will enable them to bring into the field a more numerous body of efficient troops than at any former period since the commencement of the revolution: The operations against Peru also can be prosecuted with more facility, and more certain prospect of success: Thus with decision in their councils and unanimity and harmony amongst themselves, they will possess a combination of moral and physical strength that will render them vigorous in the field and energetic in the cabinet.

*Note.* The torch of civil war, in the interior provinces, we are informed in Pazos' letters, was first lighted against Artigas, in 1814, under the administration of a director of Buenos Ayres, named Posedas, who is represented as weak and incompetent to perform the duties of his important office; and that the Orientals were much irritated at his conduct in denouncing unjustly the chief Artigas; and to crown his folly, offering \$4,000 for his head.—After this, the popular indignation obliged Posedas to resign the directorship into the hands of his nephew Alvear, who was also imprudent, and prosecuted the first war against Artigas; but during his march to take revenge, he was deserted by his soldiers, and soon after deposed by the people, and sent into exile. This hostility, as we have already said, was renewed by Puerrydon, against Artigas, in 1816, who was soon after elected supreme director by the Congress at Tucuman, and has been continued, entirely to the disadvantage of the Buenos Ayreans ever since, Artigas having uniformly, by stratagem, or otherwise, been enabled to destroy or capture his enemies, whenever they ventured to attack him within his jurisdiction on the eastern shore of the La Plata.

It is well known, that with a very inferior force, what kind of war Artigas waged against the Portu-

guese: that with a superior number they have suffered all the privations of a blockade, and that they seldom dared to venture outside of their walls: such was the vigilance and enterprize of Artigas and his troops.

Verbal and newspaper reports inform us, that at the time of the recapture of Porto Bello, by the Spanish arms from the Patriots, under M'Gregor, that the Alcade of the place, who had remained in the town after its capture by M'Gregor, but who had left it late the night before, after having supplied with the English officers, led on the Royalists the next morning, to the successful attack; that the English troops had been in a state of insubordination, bordering on mutiny, for many days previous to the re-capture, from the numerous disappointments with which they had met, having been almost starved from the moment they embarked in England; that many of the officers had already sent in their commissions to M'Gregor, expressing their determination to quit his service.

This, we conceive, in a great measure accounts for what has hitherto been imputed to negligence: from such a state of military insubordination, nothing better could be expected.

#### HOME AFFAIRS.

Washington, July 6.

#### NATIONAL FESTIVAL—43d anniversary

Yesterday, the anniversary of the fourth of July, 1776, was celebrated in this city, by the usual discharges of cannon at the Navy Yard and Greenleaf's Point; the reading of the declaration of Independence, by Mr. JOSEPH ANDERSON, and the delivery of an oration in Congress hall, by Mr. R. B. LEE, to an numerous assemblage of citizens and strangers: In the evening, a number of rockets were set off, in different directions, which made a fine display, and terminated, for the day, the public rejoicings of our national jubilee. An account of the toasts drank at some of the public dinners, given on the occasion, are inserted in page 10 of this No.

A COMET was distinctly visible to the naked eye, in this city on Sunday evening last about 9 o'clock: the New York papers also mention that one was seen in that quarter—"that it was 3 or 4 points west of the North Star: and that its train, which was very long, pointed towards that Star. And adds, that the comet is considerably larger, than the one that was visible here a few years ago."

The exhibition of West's celebrated picture of *Christ Healing the sick*, produced the sum of \$4,133 75 to the Pennsylvania Hospital, during the last year—making the number of visitors 16,535.

Letters from Louisville, Ky. of the 23d June state that the President of the United States, had reached that place, escorted by gen. Jackson and suite.

Mr. JOHN H. MARCH, U. States consul, for Madeira, has arrived at Philadelphia.

By the brig *Adeline*, from Leghorn, which arrived at Alexandria yesterday, we learn that the U. S. brig *Spark*, capt. Nicholson, was at Leghorn on the 9th of June, and that the American squadron at Palermo, was about to sail for Naples. The *Spark* was quarantined until the 11th, when she will take on board Drs. Heap and Kissam, and all the seamen from the hospital at Pisa. The emperor of Austria and suite, had visited the squadron at Naples.

Mr. Irvin left Madrid on the 25th of May, for France, and it is positively asserted that the treaty was not signed as late as the 28th of May. The plague still continues on the coast of Barbary.

Mr. BROWN, stationer, in F. street, in this city, has purchased from the patentee, the right of using an improved machine for ruling paper on both sides by the same operation; which is performed with a simplicity, accuracy, and expedition, really surprising, and promises great economy in not being liable to blot or spoil the work in its execution. He expects to put it in operation shortly; but in the meantime any one disposed to examine it, may do so, at his store.

Thursday evening, Mr. DE NEUVILLE, the French minister, gave a splendid entertainment to a numerous party, at his residence in F. street, previous to his departure from the United States for France. No foreign minister, we believe, in this city, was ever more generally respected and esteemed, for a correct deportment in the discharge of his diplomatic functions, and his real worth as an amiable member of society.

*The United States Mail Coach*.—The Messrs. LYONS, of Jersey city, commenced running on the 5th July, a new Mail Coach, built partly upon the London plan, which for neatness of workmanship cannot be excelled. It contains two seats, for six inside passengers, and outside seats for eight, including the guard for the mail and driver. The box under the driver's seat for baggage, is perfectly tight and secure from the weather. The mail is carried in a box on which the guard rides, and well secured with a lock. The body of the Coach exhibits a number of paintings and devices. On the middle panels of the doors are the U. S. coat of arms, and likewise those of New-York and New-Jersey, with a view of an American frigate just passing and firing a salute, with the old '76 flag flying with thirteen stars, in honor of the declaration of Independence. In the upper door panel is a very pretty view of the City Hotel, with these lines, "leaves at 2 P. M. C. Jennings." The four quarter pannels each present a head representing heraldry cased in armour. On the box seat "Bank Coffee House, leaves 2 P. M. Wm. Niblo's." On the mail box, "Wall-st. House, E. S. Bunker, 2 P. M." On the right hand door pannel is a representation of Gifford's Hotel, Newark, a very exact imitation; under which is written "arrives at 4 P. M." On the mail box is printed "Trenton, John Anderson's, 11 P. M." and on the front box "Washington Hall and Judd's Hotel, Philadelphia, 5 P. M." on the back or hind part of the mail box, is a beautiful horse with a pair of wings denoting swiftness, with a scroll, "Steam Boat Hotel, J. Lyon and Sons, 3 P. M." Over the same "U. S. Mail Coach," and underneath, on a brass plate, the name of Adamson, Clarke & Love Coachmakers, near the bridge, Newark, (N. J.) This is the first Coach of the kind got up, in this country, and we cannot but think that the Messrs. Lyons deserve great credit for their unremitting ex-

ertions to accommodate and forward the traveller with comfort, ease and dispatch. They have spared no expense, and hope for a liberal share of public patronage. The Coach will be placed on the mail line on Monday, calling at the different public houses designated above, and leaves the post office precisely at 2 P. M. The weight of the coach is only 1,300 pounds, whereas the present post coaches in use, exceed 1,600.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—On the 1st inst. we published a letter from St. Inigo, Md. relating to the murder of Mr. Stephen Milburne, supposed by his two nephews. One of them, James Milburne, has been lodged in jail, but William Milburne has fled. The Governor of Maryland has offered a reward of \$130 for his apprehension, by proclamation. The following is the description of his person, as lodged with the Clerk of the Council.

"William Milburne is a young man about twenty-three years of age, about five feet seven or nine inches high, plump and round faced, and bodied, though not fat; his hair black, and disposed to curl above his ears and behind them: his complexion brown, and generally supposed from drinking freely, or pale from excess: his right arm is smaller than his left, and is together with his right side, largely scarred, from having been severely scalded, by falling into a boiling salt-kettle: the expression of his countenance is daring effrontery, devoid of feeling and shame. Information has been received that the said Wm. Milburne was seen a few days since in the city of Baltimore."

The Governor has also offered a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of the incendiary who set fire to the house occupied by the "Federal Hill Male Sunday School Association."

Nancy Gamble, a young woman, 19 years of age, has been sentenced in Baltimore, to stand in the pillory two hours, and be imprisoned 12 months, for having kidnapped a child of Mary Pool. The culprit acknowledged, that her object in stealing the child was to obtain the reward which might be offered for its return. Maria Thomas received the same sentence as accessory.

BOWLING-GREEN, (Ken'y) June 19.—The President of the United States and Gen. Jackson arrived at this place on Thursday evening last. Learning that the President would be here about that time, several gentlemen of the town and neighborhood were deputed to meet the President and the General at South Union, about 13 miles from here, to welcome their arrival, and to invite them and their suite to take dinner the next day in town.

A very excellent dinner was prepared for them at Vance's Hotel, to which they sat down, with a large assemblage of the citizens from the town and country. No where, and by no people, have the President and the General been received with more cordiality and with more pleasure and respectful attention than by the people here, yet all the flummery of ostentatious parade was omitted.—The President and General left here at half past 4 o'clock.—They intended going the road direct to Louisville, whence the President will probably visit Corydon, in Indiana, and back to Louisville; and to Frankfort and Lexington, and from there to Cincinnati, and then to Wheeling, and on to the city of Washington. Gen. Jackson will accompany the President as far as Lexington.

We understand, that the President will be deprived of the opportunity of visiting other parts of the state, which he had intended, by the call of public business for his return to the Federal city.



The following is a list of the steam-boats employed on the river Mississippi, and enrolled and licensed at the custom-house, New-Orleans, with a precise estimate of their tonnage. A gentleman who has recently travelled in one of them several hundred miles, informs us, that in point of elegance and accommodation, they are not surpassed by any boats in the United States.

Car of Commerce, (formerly	tons.
Rising States)	221 48 95
Ætna	360 91-95
Alabama	218 84-95
Buffalo	249 12 95
Constitution	112 87-95
Cincinnati	157 38 95
Eagle	118 49-95
Exchange	212 37 95
Franklin	131 80-95
Frankfort	285 83 95
George Madison	198 41-95
Governor Shelby	106 25-95
General Jackson	142 74-95
Harriet	54 46 95
Henderson	123 17-95
Hecla	124 20-95
James Monroe	140 39 95
Johnson	140 31-95
James Ross	269 54 95
Kentucky	112 14 95
Louisianais	102 65-95
Maysville	209 41 95
Napoleon,	315 58 95
Newport	59 69 95
Ohio	364 40 05
Ramapo,	146 50 95
Tamerrlane	306 74-95
Veuvius	390 38 95
Vesta	203 01 95
Volcano	217 02-95
Washington	403
Maid of Orleans	193 25 95
Rifleman	230 84 98
St Louis	199 83-95
Colombus	450 13-95

#### Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of } NASHVILLE, June 18th, 1819. }

The board of Directors, view with regret the efforts now making to drain our country of specie. They believe the arrangements which are about to be carried into effect for that purpose, not only injurious to the Banks, but destructive to the true interests of the country—and that its prosperity depends upon devising some means by which this evil may be averted—and that no other plan will so effectually attain that object, as a temporary suspension of specie payment. In arriving at this conclusion they are not influenced by the impression that the Banks are otherwise than solvent, and able to redeem their paper, but believe that the *interest of the country* imperiously demands the adoption of this measure—therefore, *Resolved*, that there be a suspension of specie payment by this Bank, *but this order is to continue no longer than in the opinion of the board, the prosperity of the country requires it.*

A committee has been appointed by the legislature of New-Hampshire, to consider the expediency of taxing the banks of that state.

The committee on banks reported that they found every bank solvent; but that the Coos Bank had made an issue far beyond what the public interest requires, having abroad in bills, \$334,000, while all the other eight banks have only \$264,000.

A committee has been appointed to examine the affairs of the New-Hampshire Bank, because they stated that they had some bad and some doubtful debts. The state owns \$25,000 stock in this bank.

A communication in the New-Orleans Gazette of the 7th inst. mentions that Mr. AARON BROWN, a native of New-Hampshire, and nine others, were murdered by a party of the Caranqua tribe of Indians, while they were on a trading tour through the province of Texas.

RICHMOND, June 6.—We are informed that the two state-banks determined, yesterday, to divide no more of the profits of the last six months than they will be sufficient to pay the instalment of the bonus to the commonwealth that is, one and a quarter per cent on the capital stock in each bank. The individual stockholders will, therefore, receive no part of the dividends. What dividends could have been made we know not, but in several cases, this measure will be severely felt. The dividends must necessarily be reduced with the curtailment of their business, and must also be affected by the losses, either actual or apprehended from the failures of their customers; for these might be in some cases so great as not to permit any dividends without encroaching upon the capital stock of the Bank. However this be, we are told, that the Directors keeping steadily in view the propriety and necessity of maintaining specie payments, have deemed it expedient, and for the permanent advantage of the stockholders, to retain all the means in their power to meet the engagements of the Banks. That they will be enabled to do so notwithstanding the idle or malicious tales propagated in some parts of the country, there can be no question. With respect to the parent banks, we are authorized in stating that they are in an excellent condition, and could their efforts be properly seconded by the exertions of the departments generally, they could with ease go on without adding to the distress of their customers.

For several days the woods in Jersey, east of Philadelphia about 20 miles, have been on fire.—The last accounts report the flames as extending in the barrens ten miles by five.

## EDITOR'S CABINET.

*City of Washington, July 3d.*

It appears that the association of sovereigns are carving out fresh work for future wars, in the contemplated exclusion of the crown prince, (Bernadotte) from the throne of Sweden, where he has been permitted to exercise a little brief authority, under the surveillance of the Holy Alliance, since the memorable events of 1814. Considering the important part this personage acted in the great drama, when the fate of Europe was suspended as it were by a thread, that he readily threw his weight into the scale in favor of his present enemies, it must be, with no little astonishment, that the determination of his brother sovereigns, should be promulgated to the above effect. The crime for which he is to be deposed is illegitimacy; and is therefore pronounced a spurious scion, not fit to be amalgamated with the stock of the Lord's anointed; and at the nod of true-born Sovereigns, is to be bastardized accordingly.

However, we cannot believe for a moment, that a soldier of Bernadotte's reputation will tamely submit to be stripped of his dominions without an effort to maintain his power. He has always been on the alert, and is no doubt prepared for such an event: his standing army consists of about 50,000 men, under excellent discipline, and which he has taken great care to attach in a particular manner to his interests; and would of course, at least, require double their numbers to cope with them in the field.

The following remarkable expressions fell from the Crown Prince in April, 1815, when addressing the people of Sweden on this topic, and goes to show his determination to act with energy, on such an emergency.

"I shall wait with patience to ascertain whether there are any disposed to controvert our lawful title—any so mad as to believe that nations have lost all right of suffrage—and I shall employ the whole powers of my mind—all the courage that God has given me, in defence of your rights and my own."

LONDON, June 1.—We have to record this week a "modest request of two absent" legitimates.—There are strong rumours that Bernadotte has at last been plainly requested by the Emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia "to descend from his throne." The pretended ground of objection is supposed to be his non-performance of the stipulations respecting the debts of Norway, in the treaty of Kiel; but this, as it has been justly observed, could at most only forfeit Norway, and not the Swedish throne, according to all the usages in such cases. If such a demand, however, has been made, the real ground of it is obvious.—Bernadotte is an illegitimate prince, a Frenchman, and a republican conqueror.

It is now said that the king of Sweden has not been requested by the modest and holy allies to "descend from his throne." It is only demanded of him, that he should fulfil the treaty of Kiel, and discharge the debt of Norway.—Conferences on the subject have taken place in this metropolis; and it is understood, that in case he does not accede to the demand, he will regularly be summoned to do so on pain of the consequences. On the other hand, the king of Sweden is said to be stubborn on this point, and to be forming a camp in Scania for the purpose of intimidating the Danes.

The question is simply this. You, say the Danes and the allies to the King of Sweden, engaged to pay the debt of Norway upon being put into possession of it. You refuse to do so, and therefore you do not fulfil the promises you made in the treaty of Kiel. Good;—says the King of Sweden; I was to be put in possession of Norway, but I was not; I had to fight for it, and therefore the treaty cannot be binding on me.—Besides, the debt is greater than I took it for.

The reply to this is, that his majesty ought to have had his eyes about him when he undertook to pay the debt;—which is true,—especially when it is difficult to conceive that he was so blind as he pretends to be. If he lays claim to any innocencies of this sort,

Look in his face, and you'll forget them all.

It is added, that if the sovereigns on their own parts opposed Bernadotte, the Danes could not help it; and here the question, by mutual agreement, stops. But we must ask, was Sweden put into possession of Norway, without any counter attempts from Denmark? If so, what was the meaning of that sudden appearance in Norway of the Crown Prince of Denmark of the enthusiastic reception of him, of his speeches, his conduct, &c. &c.? It may be rejoined, that the court disapproved of his proceeding—that it was youthful, romantic, &c. But we know of no disapprobation to that effect. Now, how is this fact got over? There cannot be greater enemies than ourselves to the way and the circumstances under which Norway was given up to Sweden.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated May 19:—"A very great sensation has been excited here by the reports respecting the King of Sweden. Some deny the truth of them altogether; but there is little doubt of their partial correctness. A Swedish gentleman who arrived in Paris from Stockholm yesterday, speaks of the report as having gained ground in that country, and of a general determination in the Swedish people to assert their rights against the arbitrary and increasing power of the Emperor of Russia; but, at the same time, he mentions the existence of a party similar to our Ultra-Royalists, who are supposed to be in the interest of Alexander.—These reports, true or false, have had the effect of lowering a great deal of the popularity which Alexander acquired in Paris at the expense of the Duke of Wellington, who really did that for which Alexander received the thanks of the French nation.

Sir HENRY COX, Bart. of Cork, Ireland, has returned to his native country, after 20 years residence in Pennsylvania.

The Zephyr, who left Cadiz on the 17th of May, and arrived at Boston on the 6th of July, has brought dispatches for government.

Mr. FORSYTH reached Madrid on the 13th of May, to present our late treaty for the signature of the Spanish Monarch.

At the Circuit Court, held at Boston on the 29th of June, the case of HOLMES, and others convicted of piracy in October last an arrest of judgment was argued, and, finally, the question being of a novel nature, at the instance of the attorney general, will be referred to the Supreme Court of the U. States, at the next February term.